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Lemko Youth Journal



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Cleveland Prepares Itself for the Coming Convention

Reported by Nicholas Cislak, who has just returned from a recent visit to Cleveland where he reviewed the plans and preparations of the Coming Convention with the president of branch number 6 of the Lemko Association and other officers and also with the President of the womens branch number one.

At this time there was a meeting of the combined womens and mens branches at which many of our young people were assembled. The coming convention was discussed and the necessary preparation of facilities to accomodate the many representatives of the various branches throughout the United States and

Canada were made. There was an interesting discussion in reference to the program which the younger members have the responsibility of organizing. They have arranged to present a concert and dance under the direction of Mrs. Tekla Dziamba and a womens choir under the direction of the manager of the Lemko Home Mr. John Chehoniak.

This group is a newly organized body and will present their first concert on May 21 in their own hall in Cleveland. These young dancers are also begining their first of many appearances.

It must be noted that although this group is a recent one, in reality it is not new, but is merely a

continuation of the many talented and inspiring groups which have preceded it in the past. The Lemko people have a long history of such organized groups which have been displaying the cultural heritage of their people for the past thirty years.

There are many teachers and organizers who have performed in their youth and now contribute their time and efforts to continue to the development of these newly organized bodies.

At this meeting in Cleveland the Lemko Park of Monroe New York was well represented by the Vice-President of the Park Mr. Daniel Humeckie. He brought fourth a very important suggestion to the effect that these newley organized youth groups should participate

in the coming celebration of Rusala at Lemko Park. This then could gather momentum and create and arouse the interest of the many young people, who shall also be on hand to join in the coming convention with their kin folk of Lemke origin, to contribute to the success of this years convention, which, with the support of the many members and the younger participants who shall be in Lemko Park. to make this coming convention one of the most enlighting and successful gatherings in the history of the Lemko Association. The young people could be brought closer together in their meeting of one another and discover fellowship and understanding among themselves. These many branches of the Lemko Association which have been or-



Newly reorganized Lemko youth group in Cleveland, Ohio, saluting American flag at the opening of their first and very successful concert in Lemko Hall, on May 21, 1961.



Young and old performers of Lemko Cultural Circle in Cleveland, O. Dancers are preparing to dance called "endless" or stopki, that means stumps, originated in darkened history, when dances were performed in the woods. The dance is on stage of Lemko Hall in Cleveland. Background is a scenery of the village in Lemkovina by Lemko artist Rozdilsky. Director of young dancing group is Mrs. Joseph Dziamba, director of choir is Mr. Vanyo Cherhoniak.

ginated by their fathers should now come into their hands and they could discover an acquaintshp in which Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Detroit, Philadelphia, Waterliet, Passaic, Ansonia, Yonkers and many other points represent their peoples. They have transferred their Culture to a new land and have brought into this new country a zeal for creativity and a desire to progress beyond the bounds of the previous life which did not enable them to have hoped that their children would someday be come doctors, lawyers, teachers and have the opportunity, if they were capable, to also be a candidate for a high office as our own Judge Gonnas who is seeking a place on the world court. Who could have imag-

ined the time they were humble peasant in the Carpathian Mountain of Europe that their new born would be afforded such opportunities which they could never have hoped to enjoy.

At this time action was taken upon this suggestion and one bus was chartered for a trip to Lemko Park on May 28. This was shall the first such organized trip by a group from Cleveland which is over 500 miles from Monroe. Many others of this area from Akron and Loraine also accompanied this group.

Other buses from Pittsburgh, Carnegie, Ambridge and Philadelphia.

WHAT DOES LEMKO MEAN?

The History of Carpatho-Russia

The Carpathian Mountains formed the boundary between the Russian principality of Galicia and Hungary. But the Carpathians in those times were covered with dense forests; and the boundary was not represented as it is today: it did not pass through the top of the Carpathians, but through the edges of the woods on both sides of those mountains. Thus, a wooded strip, from 50 to 60 kilometers wide (about 30 to 35 miles), which belonged to no one, remain between both powers.

On the edges of the forests, on both the Galician and Hungarian sides, were constructed defensive abatis with ditches and fallen trees, which were supposed to stop the enemy or delay him in case he broke through the woods and wandered unexpectedly to fall upon the settled frontier territory. For passage through these abatis, under the protection of constant guard, gates were established at designated points.

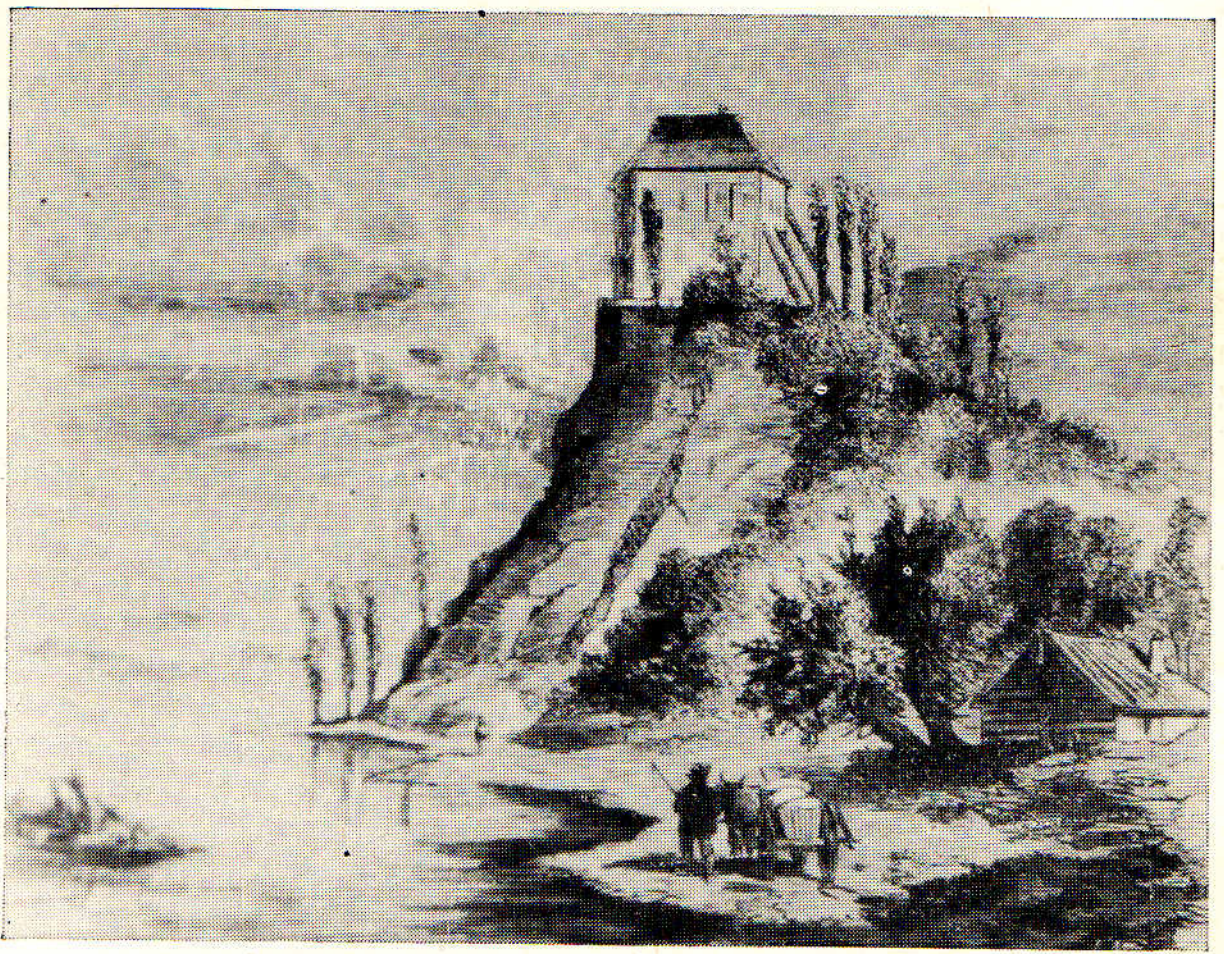
Forest footways met at such gates, and from them the roads again diverged in various directions across the plains.

The line of these forest abatis was not constant, but to the extent that the population chopped down the trees and built villages, the line moved away farther and farther into the hills.

Nobody knew much, if anything, about what was happening in that wooded strip between both powers; nobody cared or was interested. It was known, however, that some sort of Walachian shepherds wandered in the area with their flocks.

There they built their huts in which, together with their flocks, they lived. But further information about them is lacking. Inasmuch as they paid no taxes, and belonged to none of the nobility, no one was especially interested in them. Hidden in those Carpathian forests they also to some degree lagged in agriculture. On sites scorched by fire they sowed a little grain, but then abandoned these sites and transferred to other places.

They were called Walachians; and from this Hungarian and Polish historians deduce that they were Rumanians who with their flocks wandered along the Carpathians all the way to the borders of the Czech and Slezko powers. Then it appeared that those Walachians near Teshen were Poles. But when the line of colonization reached to the very tops of the Carpathians; when the Magyar and Polish magnates, having received possession of the mountainous regions, forced those Walachian shepherds to settle the land, build villages, and pay tribute, then it



An old castle "Kniazzy Zamok" in Sanok, Lemkovina.

was shown that in all those villages on both sides of the Carpathians appeared the Russian population; and of the Rumanians there was no trace. That Russian population on the southern side of the Carpathians was of that same language and race as the population on the northern side.

Thus, in reality, the Carpathians in these times were in their own way a place of freedom for the Carpatho-Russian population as, later, the Zaporozhka Sich was for the Cossacks and the Ukrainian people. The population hid itself in

the Carpathian woods during times of wars, during the times when the princes fought one another suicidally, and whenever it wanted to be free of the nobility. There every one lived in freedom. But, later, when the authority of the nobles began to reach even to these forests, together with taxes and socage (panschina), in the Carpathians appear gangs of "Carpathian outlaws", who for a long time fought the nobility in defense of their freedom.

(To be continued)



ARCHITECTURE AS A CAREER

Architecture is one of the most fascinating careers. It calls for artistic ability, technical proficiency, and just plain down-to-earth practicality. Architecture is said to be the greatest and most complex of all the arts because it is both an art and a science of building. It combines utility and beauty in an esthetically satisfying whole. Architecture is a challenging career and has many facets. It includes the mansion and the cottage, the cathedral or the skyscraper and the factory, if they are complete and unified expressions of the highest will and desire of their builders. Architecture is a rewarding career. In what other is it possible to have such things as the ancient temple or the modern skyscraper stand through the ages as a monument to the builder?

THE IMPORTANCE OF THE PROFESSION

Until the Renaissance, architects were not known in the modern sense of the word, but they were architects in that they made drawings (although not to the extent that they do today,) and they were recognized professionally and had social prestige and position. However, they were primarily master builders, whose practical skill was combined with a natural gift for bossing a construction gang. They knew better than their subordinates every detail connected with the actual business of building. Dur-

ing the Renaissance the architect had training in the allied arts as well as architecture, and a large part of his contribution became the design and decoration of the building. During this period the integration of the various arts was especially well carried out.

Today the architect designs the building, makes the working drawings, and superintends their execution. He must understand the principles of all the construction trades under him, as in most cases he must approve all construction work involved in carrying out his plans.

The term architecture is ordinarily used in referring to building where beauty of form and design are concerned, but its broadest sense it applies to all construction. The smallest cottage, the church, the great public buildings, the huge factories, and skyscrapers are all included. Even in such engineering feats as dams and bridges, the architect plays a part.

The commercial and industrial side of architecture today is an important field in the profession. Modern buildings serve a definite purpose. They must be utilitarian but they must also be beautiful. To be beautiful they do not necessarily have to be ornamented. Beauty is the sense or pleasurably exalts the mind or spirit. The problem in design today is to play down detailed

ornament and treat the building as sculptural whole.

The designing of a skyscraper, a huge industrial plant, or a great cathedral is an opportunity that usually comes to only the well established, older architects and architectural firms. Many architects spend the majority of their time designing and superintending to completion the interiors of stores, offices, shops, and restaurants. This involves merchandising. The architect must plan the layout for the convenience of the employees and attractiveness to the customers. Most stores and restaurants, in particular, remodel about every ten years. An architect who has done a good job once will naturally be called in again.

The building of houses has always been a big field in architecture and even more so today. Few people now think of building a house without consulting an architect or at least securing from one source or another plans drawn by a registered architect. Great strides have been made in row-housing and housing project and, it should be added, much diversification in design.

Town planning and design is another field that is fundamentally an architectural problem. Top architects feel that the cities of today show an increasing tendency to disorder and decay and that more time and thought should be given to town design.

Although the number of architects has increased greatly in the past few years, architecture is still considered one of the least crowded

of the professions. There are approximately 22,000 registered architects in the United States. Of these, around 70 per cent are in individual practice, only 19 per cent are employed by private firms, and 5 per cent are classified as public employee architects. The remaining 6 per cent are equally divided among teachers on architectural faculties, those in non-architectural work, and those who have retired.

In the past only a small percentage of the world's buildings were designed by architects. Today the general public is becoming more and more conscious of the fact that buildings of all types should be more than just utilitarian, that they should have beauty and distinction as well. People are realizing that it is the architect who has the answer to their problem, and they are turning to him.

HISTORY OF ARCHITECTURE

Architecture actually arose primarily out of man's needs. He wanted protection from the elements and from his enemies, and this protection is still one of the first principles of architecture. The cave kept out the elements to a great extent, but until something was done to block the entrance it didn't keep out enemies, man or beast. Thus did man start piling stones at the entrance of the cave.

As time went on, the pile of stones changed in appearance. The stones were carefully selected and fitted with each other. It was the awakening of an aesthetic sense, and it extended to the interior of the caves as well. Carvings were

made on the walls and animal skins were placed on the ground. Some prehistoric men painted crude drawings of contemporary animals on their cave walls.

Eventually man left the caves. He built huts resembling the caves or tent-like dwellings with animal hides. Either of these served the purpose since man was still of a nomadic nature. However, with the development of agriculture man's thoughts turned to something more permanent. He made walls with openings in them, and inside these walls were smaller enclosures with the usual opening for the entrance. The smaller unit was the home. As the walls grew higher and openings were made only in the lower part of the wall, the problem of support for that part of the wall above the opening developed. The post and beam of wood or the pier and lintel of stone was the answer. But structural evolution developed primarily from the spanning of space between walls.

In the late Stone Age monumen-
thal work appears in the tombs of the chieftains. On form of these consisted of two or three great stones with a covering slab which because of its resemblance to a table is called a dolmen, meaning table-stone.

The most pretentious of these monuments, Stonehenge in the British Isles, consisted of a circle of stones. There was an outer ring of huge monoliths, a large stone shaped into a pillar, capped with lintels, roughly cut and laid without mortar. Inside this was a line of smaller stones and then a broken

ring of pairs of huge monoliths, each with its lintel, and again an inner broken circle of smaller stones inside of which was a large slab that may have served as an altar. In this arrangement there is a feeling for order and symmetry plus rhythm. But Stonehenge was an open-air religious monument, not an enclosed structure, and is presumably almost unique.

Architecture had its real beginnings in innumerable dwellings of various materials. The people required shelter and there were round huts and rectangular houses, some of which may have been of stone. In many areas the shelters were of wood construction of either the stochade type, the true long cabin type, or framed structures with crude masonry infilling. The more important of these structures showed elaboration and advances toward a more complex architecture.

These dwellings are the nearest approach to architecture in western Europe until Roman times, and there is ample evidence of the influence of "barbarian" building types on Roman Empire types. However, the Romans, in the spread of the Roman Empire, did contribute their greater skill in construction and planning.

As man's needs changed so did the structures. They became more refined and less massive. Columns and pilasters appeared along with the entablature, the upper section of a wall generally supported by columns or pilasters. Religious and aesthetic instincts influenced the structures.

The trends of civilization can be traced by the architecture of the various periods. Location and climate play an important part. Materials at hand naturally predominate. People who live in a forest do not build marble churches, and people who live on the edge of a quarry are not going to import lumber. In warm climates provisions are made for outdoor as well as indoor living. Where the weather is cold, the wintry elements are taken into consideration and the houses built accordingly.

A resume of some of the more important contributions to architecture show the influence of the ideals of a nation in its architecture.

Egyptian

The religious beliefs of the Egyptians strongly influenced their architecture. It was their desire to create a permanent abiding place

for the dead, for they did not conceive of a future existence without the body. Hence one of the most characteristic structures of Egypt, and probably the chief accomplishment of this period, is the royal tomb. The tombs of early Egypt are the great pyramids. They were an engineering achievement as well as an architectural feat. In the majority of places the lintel system was used, that is, the upright supports were bridged over with horizontal beams.

In later Egyptian times more elaborate temples were built. The pyramids are simple and massive, and while the temples appear as a simple mass of horizontal and vertical lines, they have a wealth of ornamentation and decorative detail. The decorative motifs were taken chiefly from the lotus, the papyrus, and the great columns. The Temples of Luxor and Karnak are considered the most famous.

The International education exchange program

The International Educational Exchange Program is carried out by the Department of State as a part of our official cultural relations with other countries. Under its auspices grants are awarded or invitations extended to more than 6,000 Americans and citizens of more than 80 foreign countries each year for purposes of study, teaching, lecturing, advanced, or practical experience.

The Congress of the United States has authorized this program as a means of strengthening cooperative

international relations by promoting a better understanding of the United States in other countries and furthering mutual understanding between the people of the United States and the people of other countries. In the awarding of grants, therefore, the ability of the applicants to contribute to the overall objectives of the program is considered along with their demonstrated ability to carry out their proposed projects.

In existence since 1938, the program has demonstrated that cul-

tural exchange is effective not only in increasing knowledge but in replacing false or stereotyped impressions of the United States or the other participating countries with a more balanced and accurate picture. Moreover through writings, teaching and informal discussions the grantees have been able to present this more realistic picture to the general public, their students and friends.

THE OPPORTUNITIES OFFERED

A number of different types of grants are offered by the Department of State under this program.

These grants enable Americans to visit another country to:

- (1) study at the graduate level for a year at a university or other institution of higher learning;
- (2) teach for a year in an elementary or secondary school or attend a summer seminar for teachers of foreign languages or history;
- (3) lecture, preferably for a year, or at least a semester, in a college or university;
- (4) conduct advanced research, preferably for a year or at least a semester, at a college, university, or other institution of higher learning;
- (5) serve as consultant in a special field or lecture before general audiences on topics of current interest for a period of 3 to 6 months.

Grants are offered to citizens of other countries to enable them to come to the United States to:

- (1) study, usually at the graduate

level, for a year at a college or university;

- (2) teach for a year in an elementary or secondary school;
- (3) study and observe teaching methods and school administration at the elementary and secondary school level, usually for a 6-month period;
- (4) lecture, preferably for a year, or at least a semester, at a college or university;
- (5) conduct postdoctoral research for 3 months to a year at college, university, or other institution of higher learning;
- (6) observe the American scene and confer with their professional counterparts during a visit of approximately 60 days;
- (7) participate in individually arranged programs or group projects offering specialized study and opportunities to obtain practical professional experience.

In addition, there are a limited number of grants available to citizens of other countries to enable them to attend American-sponsored schools abroad.

Grants offered to Americans under (5) above, and to foreign citizens under (6) and (7) above, are awarded primarily on a competitive basis.

A more complete description of the opportunities available will be found in the sections devoted to each type of grant.

OPERATION OF THE PROGRAM

The Department of State makes maximum use of the services which public and private agencies are qualified to perform in are carried

out through contractual arrangements. They include assistance in screening, placement, and supervision of some grantees and in arranging programs for others.

In addition, the Department has the advice and assistance of two public boards, appointed by the President, in planning and directing the program. The United States Advisory Commission on Educational Exchange, established under provisions of the Smith-Mundt Act, is responsible for formulating and recommending to the Secretary of State policies and programs for carrying out the educational exchange program. The Board of Foreign Scholarship authorized by the Fulbright Act, supervises the operation of the program under that act and selects individuals and educational institutions qualified to participate.

SELECTION OF GRANTEES

What are chances for Americans to be selected to receive an educational exchange grant? The basic rule is this: A candidate is chosen on the basis of his ability to promote the objectives of the program by carrying out the activities for which he receives a grant.

He should also have certain personal characteristics. He must be emotionally mature. He must really be interested in other cultures and other peoples. He must be able to adapt himself easily to different and sometimes difficult — living conditions.

He must show professional or scholastic competence. He must propose a plan of activity in line

with his qualifications or be willing to undertake an assignment proposed by the Department of State and the Foreign Service posts in the country or countries he will visit. And usually he needs to know the language of the country or countries to which he will go.

Most grants are awarded on the basis of widely publicized competitions. American veterans with qualifications equivalent to those of other candidates will receive preference.

Not all of the grants are given on the basis of competition, however. For example, an American specialist is usually chosen on the advice and recommendation of a Government agency or a private organization in his professional field to fill a specific request made by one or more of our Foreign Service posts. A public lecturer is chosen because of his eminence. Similarly, specific requests from foreign institutions or private groups for visiting lecturers, or requests for specialists in certain fields, often necessitate direct recruitment rather than selection through open competition.

The final selection of grantees under the Fulbright Act is made by the Board of Foreign Scholarships.

The final selection of grantees under the Smith-Mundt Act and other laws is made by the Department of State. This is done, of course with the advice of competent experts in other Government agencies and private organizations which cooperate with the Department in administering the program.

NURSING AS A CAREER

In our last issue we told you of the duties of a General Staff Nurse. We now give you a resume of a day with a graduate nurse or general staff nurse.

First we should point out that nursing is an art and requires as hard a preparation as any painter's or sculptor's work; for what is having to do with dead canvass or cold marble compared with having to do with the living body? There is such thing as amateur art; there is no such thing as amateur nursing.

The graduate nurse goes on duty at seven A. M. She reports for duty on the ward and receives the report for the entire ward from the night nurse, just going off duty. There are forty beds in this particular ward and one nurse is assigned to every three patients to whom she gives nursing care as long as they remain in the hospital ward.

Of course, it must be understood that methods of procedure, number of patients to a nurse, and order services vary with every hospital. This day is given merely as an example of what a graduate nurse might do in a private hospital.

The night nurse has already washed the hands and faces of the patients preparation for breakfast. The day nurse now gets them ready for their trays by putting up headrests, and making the patients as comfortable as possible. In some instances she will help serve the trays.

Usually a certain number of the nurses on a ward prepare the patients for breakfast while the rest help serve the trays. Some patients may be unable to feed themselves. Under such circumstances the nurse feeds them.

Immediately after breakfast the nurse takes the temperature and pulse of her patients and records them on the chart along with a notation of the patient's respiration. She also asks the patients how they feel. This is also noted on the chart, the doctor's information, the head nurse of the ward, etc. etc.

She also jots down notes concerning their appetites and whether they seem better or worse than the day before. She will also note any complaints about their physical condition that they may make and what the complaints are about.

By this time breakfast is over and it is time to give the patients their medication. Usually one nurse on the ward is assigned to give the medicine to all the patients in the ward, and it is her special duty to give it every three or four hours during the day, as the chart for each patient may indicate.

The patients are now ready for the morning sponge bath, followed by an alcohol rub. This requires a lot of time as the nurse must bathe them in bed. At this time she changes their gowns and bed linen and straightens up the surroundings. If some of the patients are

well enough to sit up for a few moments, she gets them ready and gets their bathrobes and slippers. She assists the patients into the robes and slippers and into wheel chairs. During morning clean up the nurse brings water and toothbrush. The nurse cleans the face teeth of those who might have them. She also brings and takes care of the necessary equipment for her patients morning eliminations and gives enemas where necessary. She trims the nails on their hands and feet and combs the hair.

While all this is being done the doctors come to the ward to see their patients. The nurse accompanies the doctor while visiting her charges and gets from him any new orders concerning medication and treatment and any instruction for change in diet. With the doctor she talks over any changes in the condition of the patient.

Treatments that the nurse may be called upon to give include changing dressings, putting hot compresses on a patient or ice packs or a hot water bottle, giving the patients a drink of water, fluffing up the pillow, smoothing the sheet, and as far as possible complying with the many requests and complaints.

A good nurse performs these duties with a good nature and a smile,

keeping foremost in her mind that an ill person can be out of sorts in spite of themselves.

It is noon by the time all the above has taken place. Some of the nurses on the ward go to lunch the balance the help serve the lunch trays.

After lunch the patients have a rest period before the usual visiting hour of three o'clock. During the rest period the nurse may get time to catch up on her chart work, check up on ward supplies, make cotton balls and swabs, or make up bundles of bandages, linens etc. All this time she must answer any call from a patient.

In most hospitals patients are made ready at two thirty in the afternoon for the three o'clock visit of friends and relatives. Extra chairs are placed near the beds, light and ventilation adjusted.

At three o'clock the nurse's eight hour day is completed and she goes off duty. Before leaving the floor she must make certain that all notations are made on the charts and signed with her initials. As a final duty she writes on the chart the kind of day, whether better or worse, that her patients have had, and turns her report over to the incoming nurse.

In our next issue we will tell of the duties of a private nurse her earnings, etc.



A LIFE TIME OF SERVICE

This term is often misunderstood in terms of daily living. There are many who visualize another individual as being of service to them and they the receiver. They do not fully understand the entire concept of this plan which can bring the greatest order to a disorganized society or group of people. The many inner conflicts within groups upset this predetermined mechanism. When functions operate as a fine piece, registers every second, which becomes a minute, an hour, and finally a day has registered among men and women in their daily life upon this earth.

The misunderstanding stems from the belief that man must assert himself into full command and leadership in order to portray to the world his strength. The greatest of strength lies within and is shown in attitudes and actions when they are servant to a leader in the plant or office. The leader is a servant to the owner who in turn must answer for his actions to a higher power than himself.

Therefore the individual would understand the entire plan which reaches into his very home. Here the children should be respectful and obey the parents who in turn must have a mutual respect for one another. The mother understands the daily problem of her husband who in turn is striving to provide the best possible within his power

to her and their children. Therefore we have harmony of purpose in the home and on the job. All are in turn responsible and striving to be as productive as possible.

Thusly our nation shall reach the highest possible standard of living and provide the best possible for the people who live within its bounds.

One may question how this plan may operate. Let us consider a situation of "Mr. Employee" who is striving to be cooperative, productive, and obedient to his employer. This therefore allows the rate of production to be increased because there are less opportunities for error. This allows room for an expansion program within thus providing more employment and opportunities for the workers. This does not end here. The increased employment gives others purchasing power which in turn adds to the development of other industries.

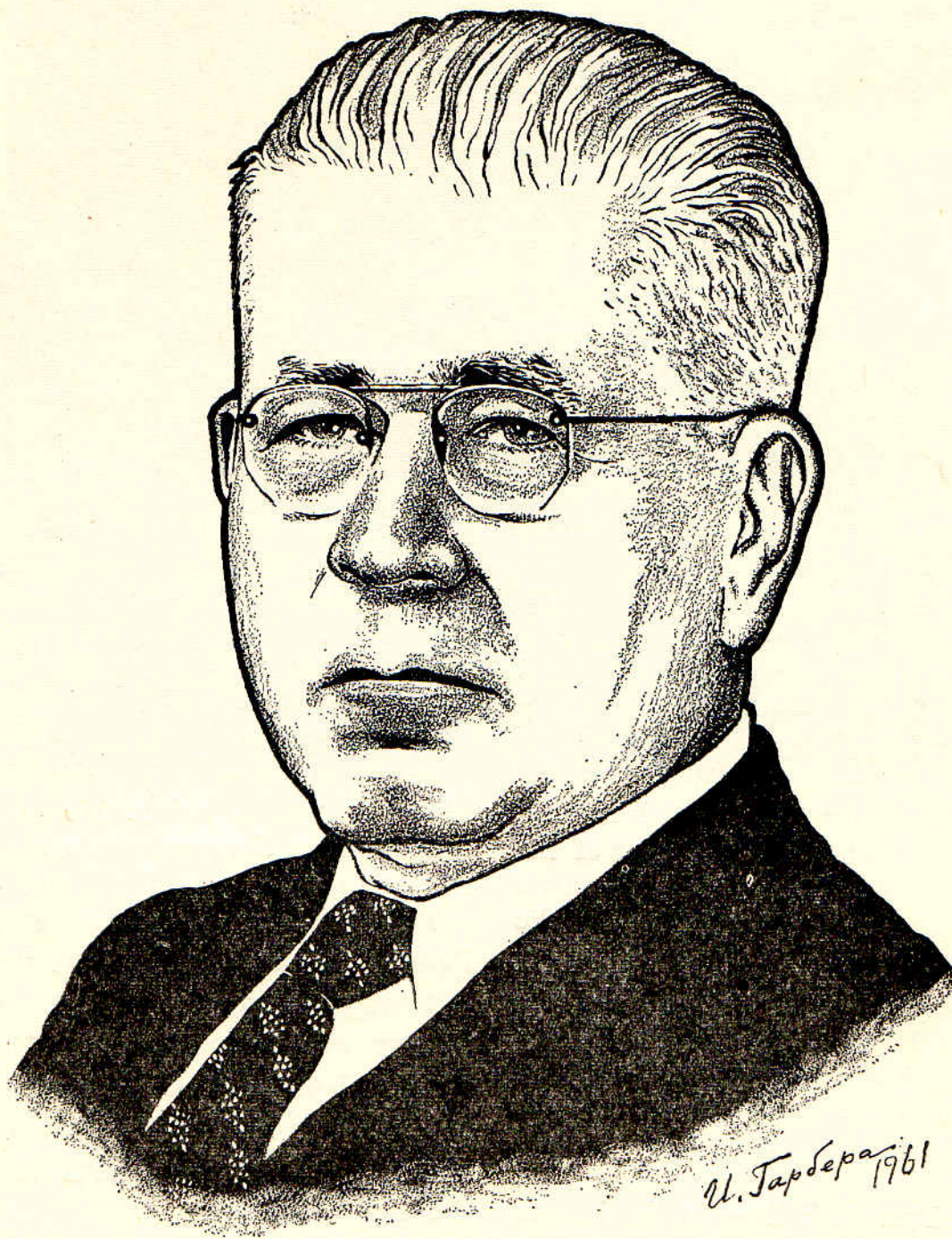
We then may visualize how real honest service to any employer who also is honest and responsible will provide opportunities for those who show such a similar effort. It is the employers responsibility as it is the responsibility of the worker to do all that is possible to create a productive plant operation.

We must realize that the only way we can hope for any progress is if we all become good servants as well as good masters.

We all must to remember to pay

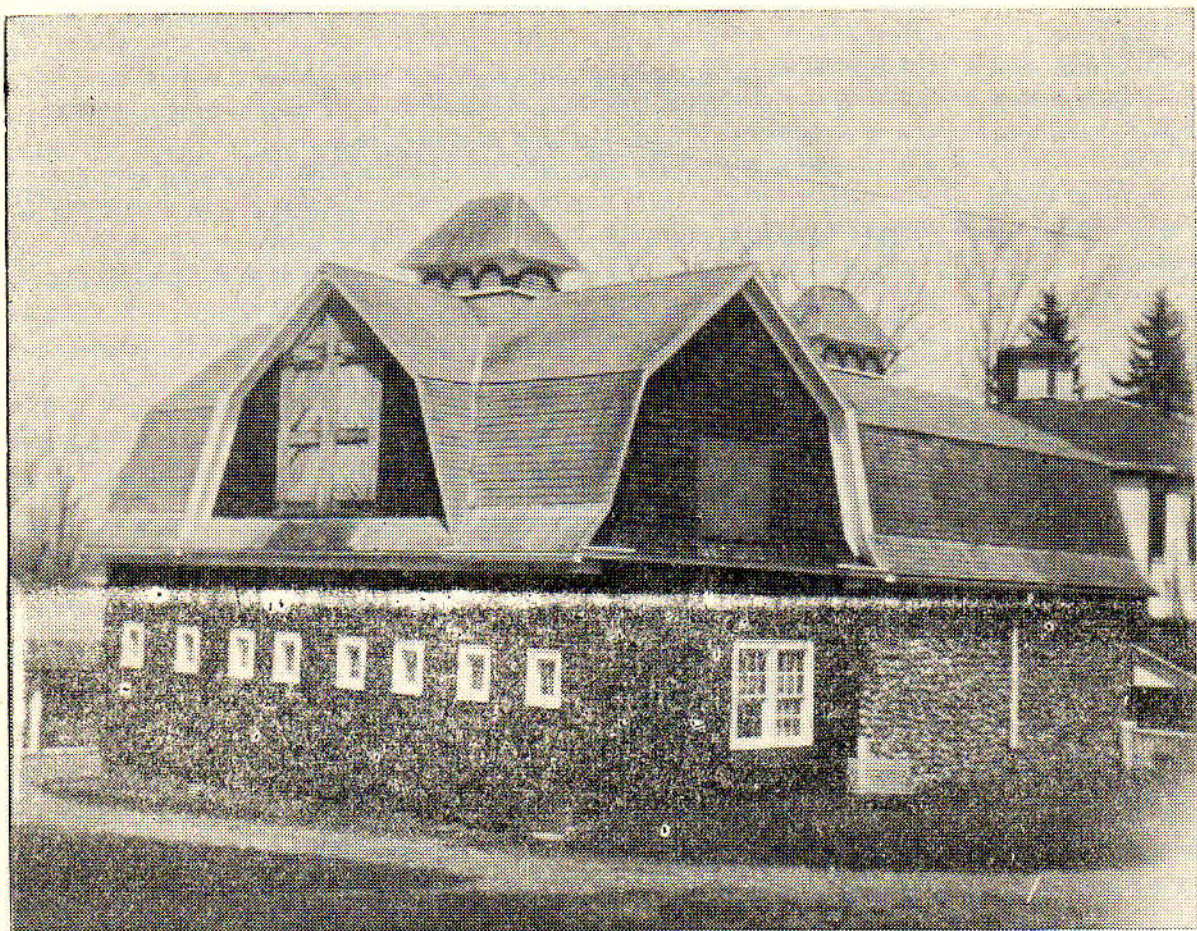
homage to the master of the universe and to our governing leaders who can provide a life time of service shall reap the rewares of their efforts both in the home and in their occupations.

In Memoriam



DR. SIMEON S. PYSH
(February 14, 1894 — June 10, 1957).
Lemko Leader, Patriot and Educator.

HALL TO BE DEDICATED TO DR. PYSH



Four years ago on June 10, 1957 Dr. Simeon Pysh editor of the "Karpatska Rus", died. He was a giant worker among the Lemko people.

The news of his death darkened the hearts of thousands of his friends and readers, both in the United States, Canada, and wherever you may find the Lemko people.

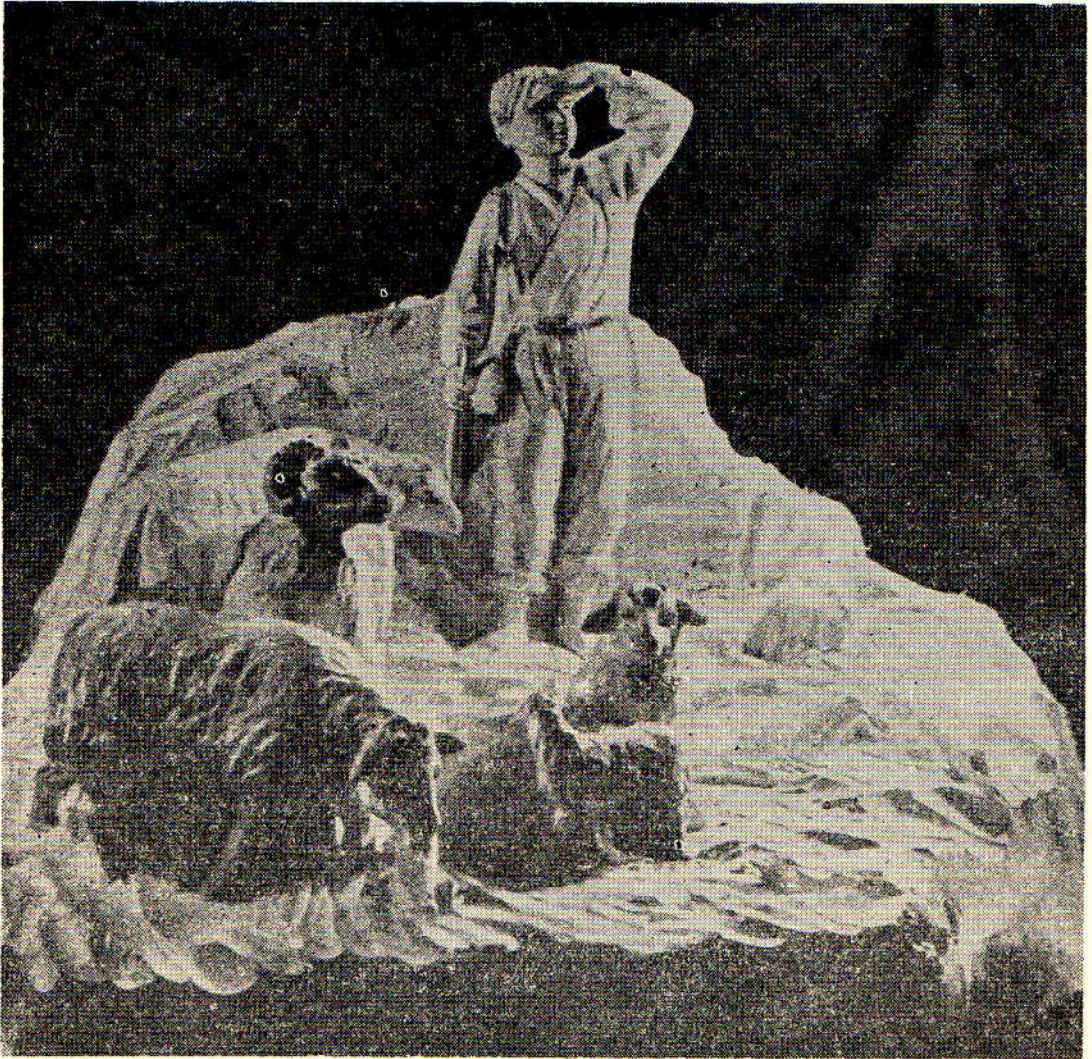
Dr. Pysh still lives in the hearts

of many people today. He is remembered as the man whose dream it was to have a Lemko Park.

The newly completed hall at the Park will be dedicated to Dr. Pysh. It is only fitting that such a giant worker among our people should have such a memorial dedicated to his memory so that he may continue to live in the hearts of all the Lemko people.

American Lemko Park, Monroe, N. Y. — The Hall, which will be dedicated to the memory of Dr. S. S. Pysh. (Before rebuildig in 1961).

The Young Shepherd



“Shepherd” woodcut by Andrew Suchorsky.

This depiction of a young Boy and his concern for the flock is an actual portrail of life in the Carpathian Mountains. These young shepherds were responsible for the well being of the sheep who grazed on the mountain sides. This particular carving was done by one of the many Lemko artists who specialize in this type of art. They are widely known for their talented work and are aided by nature itself. There

are many varieties of trees in this area which is conducive to this type of endeavor. The artist who used these figures from the surrounding storehouse of material was Andrey Suchorsky. He was born in a small village of the district of Sanok. The name of the village was Vilke. He was born into a family of wood artists who have been passing their knowledge from one generation to another. This

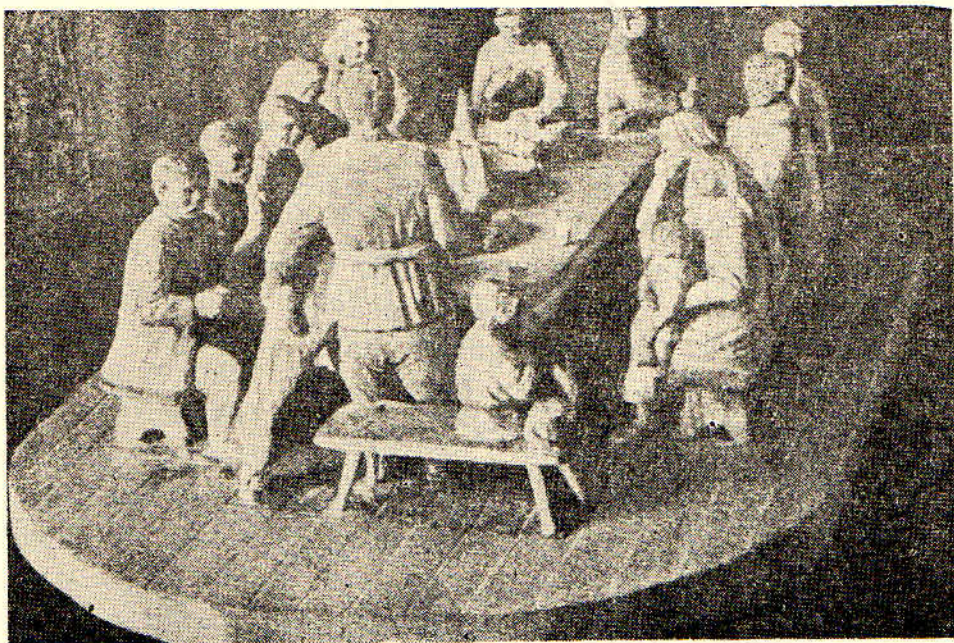


"Maillady" by Andrew Suchorsky.

continual preservation of a cultural past which had its early beginnings in this area, where the peasants of the villages created the works of arts to adorn the tables of the landlords. These people had very little land at their disposal and therefore it was difficult for them to create another form of expression which would have taken much more raw material and space than they had at their disposal. It is interesting to note how an industrious folk will discover an avenue to express themselves although there doesn't seem to be much opportunity for them to do so. These people carried forth their art to the extent of

providing a living for themselves and their families. They actually took upon themselves to adorn entire rooms of a home or doors and windows. They were therefore the furniture decorators and might be compared in their humble way to modern interior decorators of this nation. The only difference was the limited material they had at their disposal. They had to rely upon nature's storehouse to provide them with the necessary raw material for their trade. The creations of their own hands was in great demand because it was an individual affair and every other one was a bit different in its way.

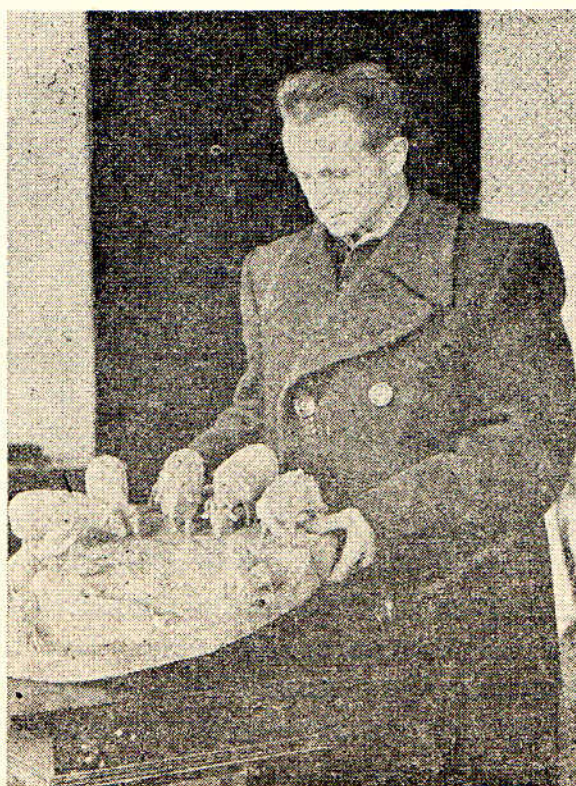
These ornamental designs in wood found their way into some of the largest homes of the area and today can be seen on display in museums of this area. At the conclusion of the war many of these artists were relocated over Europe and their works were taken with them. Many of these artists found opportunities to develop their art to a higher level with added instruction and modern equipment. They also progressed as a group in the area of art for they could find other larger bodies who were interested in furthering their work. It is interesting to note how an inborn talent given from one generation to another can be nursed and developed until its height and wide acceptance by a world who has turned away from the individual creation to mass production but who still knows that when one creates in mass numbers something is lost and art suffers in the wake of this new mass dist-



"The Blacksmiths" woodcut by Andrew Suchorsky.

tribution. The most talented among this immediate group are I. M. and V. I. Kischak A. T. Figel A. P. Suchorsky, H. I. Bolak I. P. Odrechivsky and P. I. Orsyk. There have been many of their works transfer-

red to the United States by visiting relatives who were captured by their beauty and brought them here for othes to view and appreciate.



Andrew Suchorsky

Madonna

Pushkin (1799-1837)

Not by old masters, rich on crowded walls,
My house I ever sought to ornament,
That gaping quests might marvel while they leant
To connoisseurs with condescending drawls.
Amidst slow labors, far from garish halls,
Before one picture I would fain have spent
Eternity: where the calm canvas thralls
As though the Virgin and the Saviour bent
From regnant clouds, the Glorious and the Wise,
The meek and hallowed, with unearthly eyes,
Beneath the palm of Jion, these alone...
My wish is granted: God has shown they face
To me; here, my Madonna, thou shalt throne:
Most pure exemplar of the purest grace.

[1830]

(Tr. by Babette Deutsch).

Русская классическая поэзия

Мадонна

А. С. Пушкина

- (1) Не множеством картин старинных мастеров
- (2) Украсить я всегда желал свою обитель,
- (3) Чтоб суеверно им дивился посетитель,
- (4) Внимая важному суждению знатоков.
- (5) В простом углу моем, средь медленных трудов,
- (5) Одной картины я желал быть вечно зритель,
- (7) Офной: чтоб на меня с холста, как с облаков,
- (8) Пречистая и наш божественный спаситель —
- (9) Она с величием, он с разумом в очах —
- (10) Взирали, короткие, во славе и в лучах,
- (11) Один, без ангелов, под пальмою Сиона.
- (12) Исполнились мои желания. Творец
- (13) Тебя мне ниспослал, тебя, моя Мадонна,
- (14) Чистейшей прелести чистейший образец.

THE WAGER

At the present time a youth branch has been organized at Lemko Park which boast of 28 members. This new group is not in reality a new idea because a branch had already been brought into being by Micheal Laychalc who is the President of Branch 80. Needless to say Mr. has not been sitting idly by watching and not doing anything on his own. He has challenged this new group as to whom shall have the largest enrollment. At the present time his branch has 41 members and the youth branch has 28. There is a drive on to increase the membership of each group so that they can boast of the balance of

members. It seemed that when the younger branch first met and enrolled their 24 members they outshinned the older branch by three members. This did not discowrace Mr. Sokol but merely added more fuel to the fire and he set out to gather in more members and has shown at this time that although the youth may have gotten off to an early lead it is not always the swiftest who win the race. This does not end this wager for members. I hear John Benda is out at the present time initiating new members to challenge the present enrollment of the older group. Will Mr. Sokol take this challenge sitt-



USTIE RUSSKIE HOSTS THREE ENSEMBLES

The Ensemble of the Lemko Song and Dance from Bilanka in Lemkovina, pictured above, competed with the Polish and Ukrainian choruses from Warsaw, on May 1, 1961, at Ustie Russkie. The Ensemble was organized and directed by Paul Stefanowsky.

in down. I don't think so but time will tell as experince is pitted against the enthusiam of youth. So as you venture off to Lemko Park be aware of these two determined people who in their quest for added strength are in reality strengthening the position of the Lemko People.

This first meeting the youth branch took place on the 16th day of April in the conference room at Lemko Park, in the main building. The newly organized group shall take it upon themselves to clear the necessary areas so that sport and other recreational activies may take place. In order to raise funds for their delegate who they shall send to the convenion in Cleveland they are selling shirts with

the emblem of Lemko Resort, Lemko Resort Postal Cards and The Lemko Youth Journal. These shirts come in various sizes such as small, medium and large so that the youngest to the oldest members may have one. The price of these shirts are \$ 1.25 and may also be purchased by sending a request to the Lemko Journal 556 Yonkers, N. Y.

The youth branch shall serve in many capacities from placing advertising stickers on car bumpers to being of assistance in whatever they may be called upon. This is only fitting for them to do so to show their appreciation for such a Resort which was purchased by their people for such gatherings.

Procedure for a Student of the United States

II

If He Wants To Do Graduate Study Abroad

He may apply for a grant to do graduate study under the Fulbright or Smith-Mundt Acts or under one of the two inter-American cultural conventions.

A grant usually runs for one academic year. It will be renewed for another year only in exceptional cases. A grant will not be awarded to a student for a summer course only. The terms require enrollment in or affiliation with an educational institution abroad.

Benefits. A grant under the Fulbright Act includes transportation,

tuition, maintenance, and incidental expenses overseas. It will be paid in the currency of the country to which the student goes. A grant under the Smith-Mundt Act may cover transportation, tuition, maintenance, and incidental expenses or an amount to cover only part of these expenses. Under both acts the grants vary with the cost of living in the different countries. No extra funds are provided for the expenses of any dependents a student grantee may wish to take with him. Concurrent receipt of benefits under Public Law 550, 82d Congress, as amended (the

Korean "GI Bill"), does not alter the amount of the grant.

A grant under either of the conventions for cultural relations with Latin American countries includes transportation which is supplied by the U. S. Government and tuition, maintenance, and sometimes incidental expenses overseas, which the host government undertakes to provide. The maintenance allowance is not always sufficient to cover all expenses so supplemental funds from private resources may be needed.

Qualifications. A grantee must hold a bachelor's degree or its equivalent before the beginning date of the grant, and he must present an acceptable plan of study. He must have a knowledge of the language of the host country sufficient to carry on the proposed study. However, for those countries whose languages are not widely taught in the United States, some allowances are made in that matter.

Allowances are made in the matter of language competence. Candidates should be in good health and

should generally be under 35 years of age.

Also taken into consideration are the opportunities and resources available in the participating countries and the requirements of the institution the grantee wishes to attend.

All grants for graduate study are awarded on the basis of open competition.

Where To Apply. A student now enrolled in an American college or university and wishing to apply for one of these grants should get in touch with the Fulbright program adviser on his campus. If he is not enrolled in an American university, he should apply to the Institute of International Education, One East 67th Street, New York 21, N. Y., or one of its regional offices. The annual competition for these awards opens in May. Completed applications are generally due by October 31. Awards become effective the following year.

An American residing abroad should request application forms directly from the Institute of International Education.

Lemko Recipes

BLUEBERRY PIE

1 quart fresh blueberries.

Pastry for 2-crust 9-inch pie.

1 teaspoon vinegar, 1 cup sugar, 2 tablespoon flour, pinch of nutmeg, 2 tablespoons butter or margarine.

Set oven for hot 425 degrees. Wash and pick over blueberries. Line 9-inch piepan using half the pastry. Roll out remaining pastry for top crust. Combine vinegar, sugar, and flour. Add to blueberries and mix lightly. Pour into

piepan, sprinkle with nutmeg. Dot with butter or margarine. Moisten edge of pastry with water, cover with top crust. Trimpress edges together with prings of fork. Prick top crust to allow steam to escape. Bake 10 minutes, reduce heat to moderate 375 degrees, bake 25 minutes longer or until brown.

P. S. — In Mayfield, Pa., where we used to pick our own blueberries, pies were made by the dozens, we canned them in jars for winter use.

OLD-FASHION PUMPKIN PIE

1 large can (1 pound, 13 ounces) pumpkin.

1 cup brown sugar, 1 cup white sugar, $\frac{3}{4}$ teaspoon cloves, 3 teaspoons cinnamon, 2 teaspoons ginger, 1 teaspoon salt, 4 beaten eggs, 1 cup evaporated milk, 1 cup heavy cream. Unbaked pie shell in deep 10-inch pan or two 9-inch pans.

Set oven for moderate 350. Combine first 8 ingredients; mix well. Combine evaporated milk and cream, heat to scalding point, and mix well. Pour into unbaked pie shell. Bake $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours for deep 10-inch pie, about 1 hr for 9 inch pies. Pie is done when knife inserted near rim comes out clean.

RUSSIAN BEEF

3 lbs beef, 3 tsp oil or drippings, 1 medium onion, minced, salt and pepper, 1 pt sour cream, 3 medium fresh tomatoes, paprika. Cut meat in 1 inch cubes. Brown meat and add onion, salt and pepper. Peel tomatoes and cut into chunks. When meat is well browned, add tomatoes, sour cream and

sprinkle in paprika. Cover the pan and simmer 2 hrs till meat is tender. If soothin uncover but stir. Serve with potatoes or noodles.

Meat is a food it pays to buy with thrift and cook with care. All kinds of lean meats provide body building proteins, iron and some of the vitamins needed for good health. The cheaper grades and cuts of meat, if prepared right, are just as full of food value and every bit as tasty as the higher priced steakes and roast. Appetizing, nourishing meat dishes can be prepared to suit any family budget. And to make your own meat dollars go further learn to be a thrifty meat shopper.

RUSSIAN KOULASH

$\frac{1}{4}$ pound mild salt pork, $\frac{3}{4}$ pound lean raw beef or veal, $\frac{3}{4}$ pound lean raw pork. Salt and pepper, flour, 1 onion sliced, 1 green pepper sliced, few cloves, 3 potatoes diced, 3 carrots diced.

Dice the salt pork and fry until crisp. Cut the lean raw meat in inch cubes, sprinkle with salt, pepper, flour and brown in 2- or 3 tablespoons of salt pork drippings. Add the onion and green peppers and cook for a few minutes. Add water, put on a lid and cook slowly for 2 hrs or until the meat is tender. Then add the diced potatoes and carrots.

If the stew is not thick enough mix 1 to 2 tablespoons of flour to a smooth paste with equal amount of cold water. To the paste add several spoonfuls of the stew then stir the mixture into the rest of the stew and cook until

smooth and thickened. Season to taste with salt and pepper.

"EASTER BREAD"

2 cups milk, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup oleomargarine, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup salad oil, 2 tsp, salt, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar plus, 1 tsp., 3 cakes yeast $\frac{1}{2}$ cup warm water, 6 eggs, 10 cups flour.

Scald milk, and add to it the $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar, salt, margarine, and salad oil. Stir until dissolved. Let cool until lukewarm. Beat eggs well and combine with the milk mixture. Beat in enough flour to make a batter about 2 cups. Dissolve the yeast with the other

teaspoon of sugar in the warm water. Add the yeast mixture to the batter and mix in enough flour to make a soft dough, about 8 cups. Let rest 5 minutes and then knead on well floured board 10 minutes. Place in a greased bowl. Cover and let rise in a warm place until double in bulk, about 2 hrs. Punch down and let rise again. Shape or braid into leaves. Let rise until double in bulk again. Brush with egg white. Bake at 350 degrees for 10 minutes. Reduce heat to 325 dgr. and bake 40 to 50 minutes more. Makes 4 large loaves.



THE VISIT OF JOY AND TEARS

Mr. Hubiak from USA visiting his sister in Poland.

(Pictures above does not need explanation)

DON CASSAK

The virtuoso ensemble of 24 uniformed White Russian giants, led by diminutive 4' 10" Serge Jaroff, has been singing and dancing its way around the non-Soviet world since 1923. Recently returned from a European tour, the group, whose members, many of them new, are all naturalized American citizens, is making its 30th annual coast-to-coast tour.

The Original Don Cossack Chorus gave its first concert in Vienna on July 4, 1923. Since then, it has sung in virtually every country of the world except Red China and Soviet Russia.

It has thrilled and delighted more than eight thousand audiences with Russian church music, soldier and folk ditties of exaltation, whimsey, power and joy; has appeared in moves, on records on radio and on television; has been toasted in champagne by former President Eisenhower and ceremonially presented to the Emperor of Japan.

The two dancers who regularly leap from the Chorus' bloused and booted ranks have been responsible for the presence in the American idiom of the often-pronounced, seldom-spelled "kazatski".

The Cossacks, nomadic descendants of the Slavs and the early Tartar river pirates, traditionally supplied Czarist Russia with its most dashing cavalry divisions. After the Revolution, many of them wound up in the Crimea, last st-

ronghold of the White Russians. Bedraggled and hungry, they lived in leaking tents and sang of the homes they would never see again.

In 1920 they were given permission to go to Bulgaria. The Dutch diplomat Baron Frederick van der Hoeven discovered them in a camp near Sofia and wrote Bulgaria's King Boris: "They are living like frogs. The only treasures they have saved from the wreck of Russia are their voices - and their tradition of song. They do not complain. On the contrary, they are grateful to Bulgaria for shelter. It is I who complains."

Two years later, the Chorus as such was crystallized under the direction of Serge Jaroff, a diminutive Cossack officer, who, considered by his enormous brothers too small to be of much use, had studied to be a choir master until the war made him a soldier after all.

The Chorus sang in Sofia's Russian Consular Church. Among the worshippers who heard it was the late ballerina Tamara Karsavina, wife of a British diplomat stationed in Bulgaria. She engaged the Chorus to entertain at official functions and encouraged other members of the Sofia diplomatic corps to do the same. Contacted by her, a leading manager sent his representative to audition the Chorus and, consequently, to offer it its first Western tour.

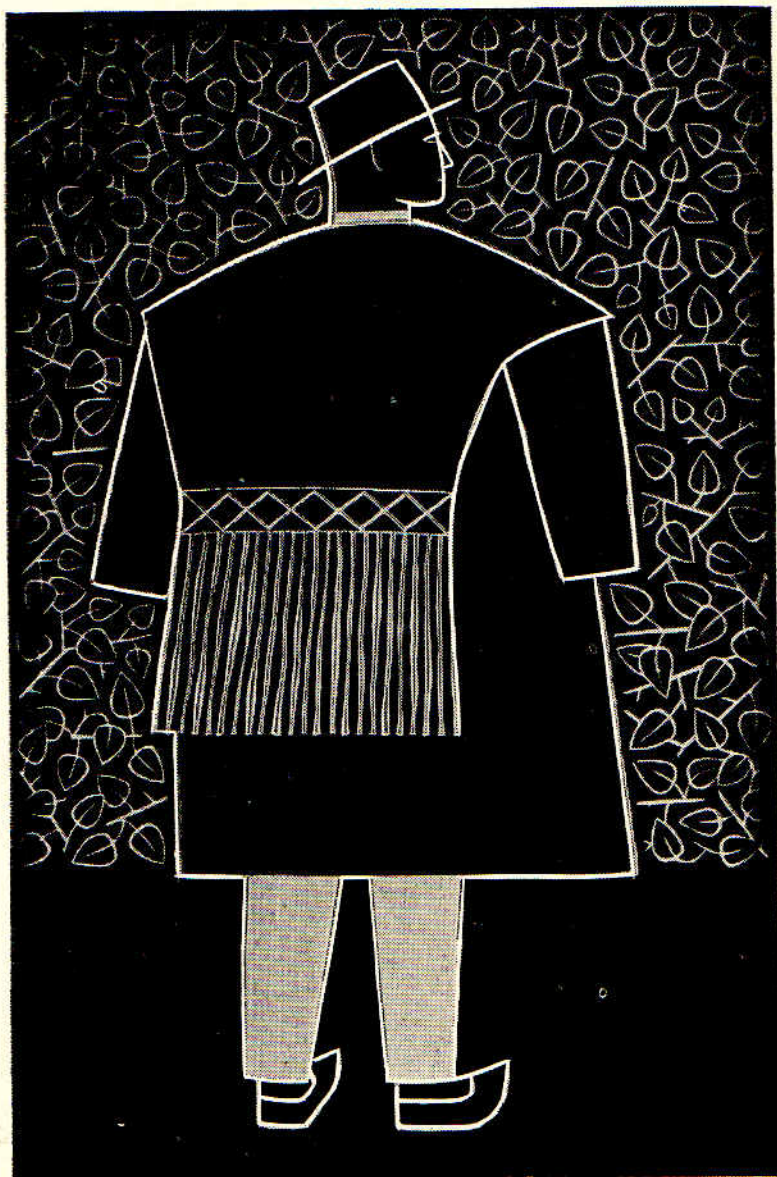
Travelling on League of Nations

passports for the stateless, the Cossacks set out for Austria, Czechoslovakia, France, Switzerland and Italy. The Chorus' debut concert was given in Vienna on significantly, the 4th of July, 1923. Its first tour of the United States was made during the winter of 1930; it has toured this country every year since.

In a dramatic mass ceremony in 1936, all the members of the Chorus as then constituted took the oath

of United States citizenship. They had studied the Constitution in Russian, and phonetically, in English. Each was able to repeat it, in its entirety, from memory.

Today all the singers are American citizens. Most of them live in or around New York City. In addition to Jaroff, three members of the original touring unit, Vladimir Magnushevsky, Victor Lvoff, and Michael Bagnoff, still appear with the Don Cossack Chours.



Shallow woodcut by artist Gregory Pecuch,
Zakopane, Poland.

Dr. Herbut's Portrait Hung

WILKES-BARRE GENERAL HOSPITAL INTERNE HONORED

Dr. Peter A. Herbut, who interned at Wilkes Barre General Hospital in 1937-38 today received an outstanding honor at Jefferson Medical College. The institution officially accepted an oil portrait of its professor of pathology to be hung in its permanent gallery of distinguished all-time faculty members. He was selected for this honor by a poll of the seniors, ratified by the trustees.

Dr. Herbut was only 36 in 1943 when appointed to the chair as one of the youngest department heads in the modern history of Jefferson, founded in 1825. He took the degrees of doctor of medicine and master of surgery at McGill University, Montreal, Canada, in 1937. a year of internship at Children's Memorial Hospital, Montreal, he came to the United States as an interne at Wilkes-Barre General

Hospital. He is now an American citizen.

He has received wide recognition in pathology and is the author of five textbooks, one republished in Barcelona in Spanish.

His research, confined to the cancer field has been supported by the Elizabeth Storck Kraemer Foundation.

Dr. Herbut is married to former Margaret Fetski of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., and has 2 daughters, Leonida and Paula. He is the son of the late Hr. and Mrs. Andrew Herbut of Edson the Russian Orthodox Catholic Mutual Aid Society.

Dr. Herbut also has a sister Mrs. Joseph H. Fekula, pharmacist at Forty-Fort, Pa., and is member of the St. Mary's Russian Orthodox (Ho'y Annunciation) Church in Philadelphia, Pa., of which Right Rev. E. Folevoy is pastor.



"Lemko Hut" woodcut by Andrew Suchorsky.

Lemko Park - Resort

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Dear vacationer:

We are delighted to invite you and your group to our fabulous resort this coming summer season.

THE LEMKO RESORT'S 128 acres of developed, wooded and lake land is conveniently located off Exit 16 on the New York Thruway, just one hour from New York City.

One of our greatest attractions is our spacious outdoor swimming pool, which is continuously fed by mountain streams. Also for your enjoyment we feature, tennis, volleyball, handball, softball and horseshoe pitching courts.

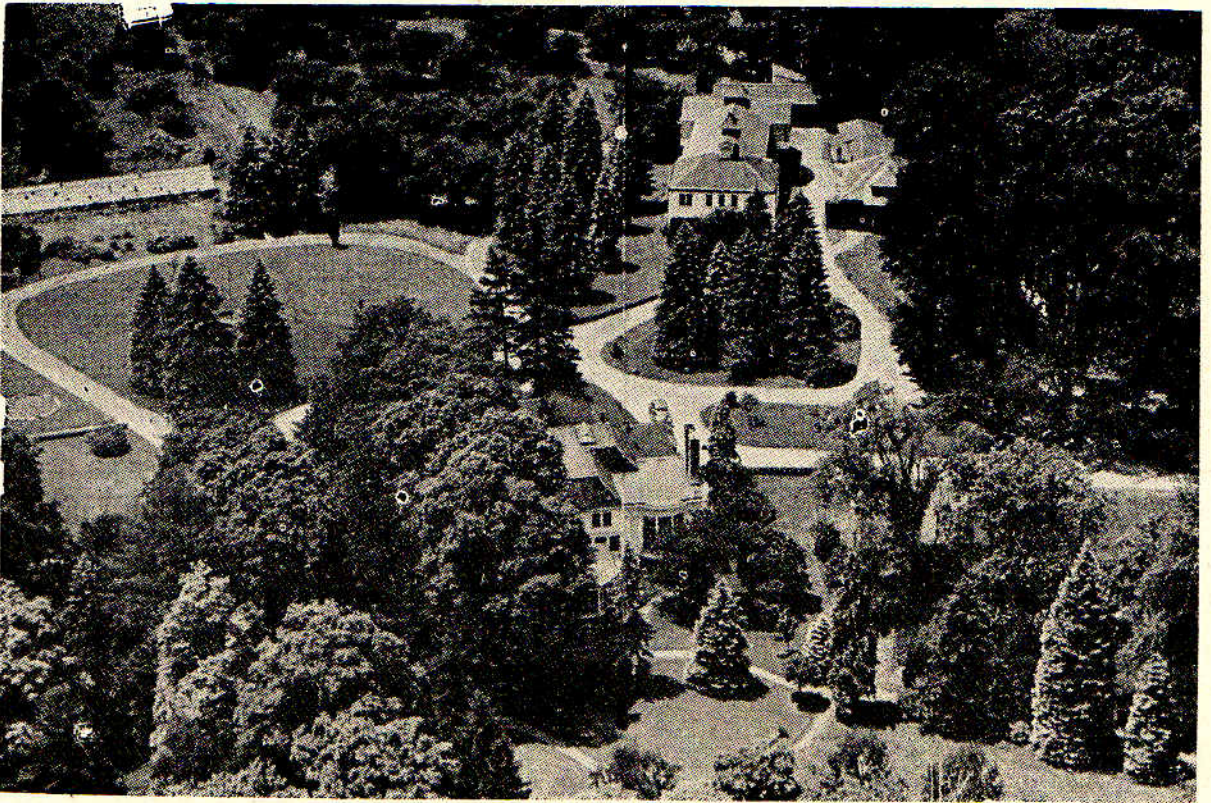
For relaxation there is row boating, fishing, indoor and outdoor

ballroom facilities, a luxurious dining room and a well stocked Cocktail Lounge. Our menus are allowing with fine American and Russian Cuisine, which is moderately priced.

Special attention will be given to all outings, no party is too small. All weekly, weekend and daily guests are assured of the best accommodations and services. We have more than ample parking facilities for cars and buses.

If further information is needed please contact Lemko Resort, attention of the Promotion Director Lemko Resort, Monroe, New York.

The Management.



General view of American Lemko Park, Monroe, N. Y.

Lemko Youth Form Club

On April 16, 1961 Lemko Park was the setting for a meeting of Carpatho-Russian youth. The meeting commenced at 2:00 p. m. under the direction of John Benda. Plans for forming a Junior Branch of the Lemko Association were discussed and unanimously affirmed. By a majority vote the following people were elected to office: president, Andrew Cislak;

vice-president, Paul Chacho; secretary, Diane Warjanka, treasurer, John Porada. The two people who we can thank for inspiring us with this endeavor are our sponsors, Sophie Cislak and John Benda. The newly formed club is constantly gaining new members and welcomes all Carpatho-Russian youth who are over the age of 10. Hope to see you at our next meeting.

GOOD NEWS FROM THE WEST

Just when our Lemko Youth Journal was at the press, we heard very inspiring news from the West, namely from Cleveland, O. We have been informed by the President of Cleveland's senior branch Mr. Osif Dziamba, that on Sunday, June 11, 1961 the Lemko cultural group was formed, which will be incorporated in our Lemko Association.

These officers of newly organized group were elected:

President — Hary Harbat
V. President — Marilyn Patrisko
Rec. Sec. — Carla Zugar
Cashier — Jeffy Dyckenson.

Carey Sabat and Benny Dezechowsky will be correspondents to our Youth Journal.

The meetings of the mentioned groups will be twice monthly — on the 1st and 4th Monday in the month. The group is planning bigger and more colorful concert in honor of the Delegates of XXI Convention of Lemko Association in their city, in the fall, than their last concert was in May.

On behalf of the Lemko Youth Journal Staff we extend to newly organized branch in the West our very best wishes.

After a little experience, a man realizes that he can go to bed at midnight and seldom miss anything.

The duller the man the longer it takes him to state his errand.

Society has yet to improve upon self-interest as the most reliable energizer known.

You think you know it all and then a small grandchild asks you: Who is God? and you retreat.

Lemko Youth Fix Baseball Field

This year you have all the recreational fields open to you at the Park.

In April the Lemko Youth Club of Lemko Park went up to the Park and started work.

The boys fixed and laid out the baselines on the baseball field while the girls cleaned the houses for the coming season.

Among the boys and girls who worked are the following: Paul

Chacho, Diane Warjanka, Ted Rudawsky Jr., Sonia Benda, John Zaworski, Olga Lazorcik, Sonia Rudawsky, Doren Porada, Andy Cislak, Russ Zaworski. The boys and girls worked under the direction of Miss Sophie Cislak and Mr. John Benda who are their club advisors.

The tennis courts have also been fixed and plans are being made to fix the handball, basketball and volleyball courts.

This and That

Early one workday morning, I was reading the last chapter of Skyline (Viking) in which the late Eugene Fawler recalls a conversation with Henry Ford the first.

This was in 1919. Ford was in Chicago as plaintiff in a libel suit against the Chicago Tribune. Fowler was there as a Hearst reporter, covering the trial.

Ford liked Fowler, and trusted him not to print what was said in confidence. During a long walk one day, Fowler asked Ford to tell him his favorite motor car (excluding his own).

'The best car,' said Ford, 'is the Franklin.'

'Not too many persons think so,' said Fowler. 'The public doesn't appear to like the shape of the hood, for one thing. And I hear

that the company is in for some rough times.'

'The public,' said Ford, 'sometimes has a cinder in its eye. The Franklin is the most honest car, except the Ford. It is light, easier on tires, and it has an air-cooled engine. All engines could, and should be, be air-cooled. Just as all batteries should be try. But it would cost everyone a fortune to re-tool for these sensible things.'

When I arrived at my office that very morning, I found on my desk a copy of a Franklin catalogue, published in 1918. It had been put there at my suggestion by the driver of a station wagon in which I often ride. In a discussion of mileage a few days before, the man had said that the Franklin car got as much as 80 miles out of a gallon of gas.

In the catalogue I found this statement: 'The Franklin car, under supervision of the Automobile Club of America, ran 83.5 miles on one gallon of gasoline. (June 20, 1913)'

On July 13, 1917, so it is printed, 179 stock Franklin cars, throughout the country, average 40.3 miles to a single gallon of gasoline.

The manufacturer also claimed double tire mileage, depreciation cut in half, and great reliability, safety, and comfort.

Why did the Franklin cease manufacture? I have forgotten, but at that time I suspect people were more interested in price of car than mileage per gallon.

By the time you can name your own salary you hate to take it because the tax is so terrific.

How to fall in love I know all about; how to fall out, I don't know.

What you can't tell your children ought not to be printed, so this family magazine doesn't depend on that stuff.

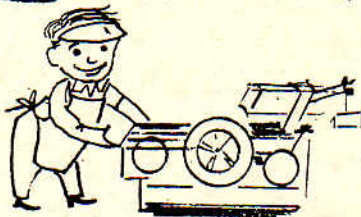
It's safer not to compliment a professional until after his bill is presented.

I admire men who speak authoritatively, even though they are brainless.

One day a gentleman of ninety-two, a neighbor, suggested that I might like to join him for an afternoon at the Golden Age Home, and suddenly I realized I didn't look as young as I used to.

Lemko Press

ESTABLISHED 1930



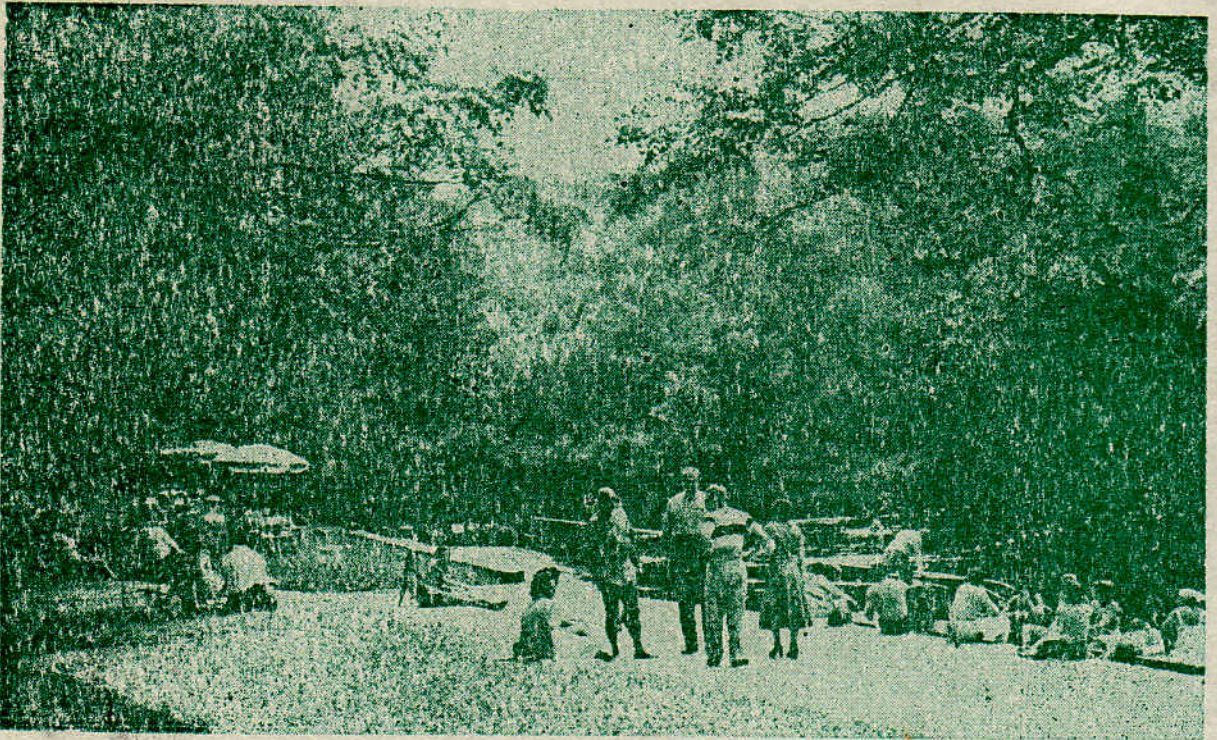
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American Lemko Park



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